DOTY TESTIFIES.

Legislative Investigation Goes On at the Murray Hill

Change Suggested in Control of the Quarantine Islands.

Clinchy Tells About Those Gas Meters.

Special Legislative Committee, of Senator Higgins is Chairman, to namine into various State departments a the neighborhood of New York City. ed its session at the Murray Hill

lotal this morning. addition to Senator Higgins there present Senators Smelzer and Kil-and Assemblyman Horne.

first witness examined was

Doty, Health Officer of the Port. He d the workings of his office, and

enactured? A. Ok. no. I just examine one severy tee or so.
enator Higgins then usked Mr. Clinty the following question:
Have you ever received any money or any secretion whatever for examining meters or wing your seals to be used? A. Not a penny onator Higgins then asked Clinchy he had prepared a statement with red to the workings of his office, for lot he had been asked.
Why, didn't Congressman Suizer give to you?" inquired Mr. Clinchy, is my attorney, and I gave it to and he was to give it to you."
enator Higgins looked disgusted, and coted Clinchy to send the statement Albany before Wednesday.
Send it by registered letter." he said, all you don't there will be trouble, on't think you have treated the Comittee right in the matter."

The Committee then sent the Serial Albany before Wednesday. The said of the American Gas Meter Compay, but he could not be found, and are a long wait the Committee adurant dine die.

.SWEAT SHOP SYSTEM.

ector Francy Testifies Before the Assembly Committee

The Reinhard Committee of the As The Reinhard Committee of the Assembly, appointed to investigate the sweating system in this city and to look into and improve the condition of factory and store girls, began its fifth assession this morning in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall.

Factory Inspector John Francy was the first witness.

Mrs. Mary Oppenheimer and Mrs. Margaret Finn were also present as witnesses.

maret Finn were also present as witnesses.

Counsellor Julius Mayer, for the Committee, examined Mr. Franey upon lines simils: to ex-President Gompers, relative to the sweating system.

"There are probably 5,000 emrayers in this sweating system, and 70,800 employees, a large portion of the latter being non-citizens," teplied the inspector to interrogations.

Mr. Franey thought that the Factory Inspectors were capable of visiting all the sweat shops.

"The matter of the employment of under aged children and women in these shops," said the Factory Inspector, "is not clearly understood by the people generally. The public is really misinformed. We scarcely ever find small children thus employed, and the women employed in the sweat shops will not

children thus employed, and the women employed in the sweat shops will not exceed 20 per cent."

"The danger of spreading some horrise disease among the people in sweat shops," went on Inspector Francy, "Is one of the important reasons why the sweat shops should be exterminated. The clothing made in these shops is liable to be contaminated and infected with a cathesome contagious malady.

"That these garments which become impablied by the disease-breeding bacill are sent out broadcast in the city is a well-known fact. There I believe that if the factory inspectors were vested with the power to enforce immediate disinfection before the infected clothing was sent out, much disseminating of contagion might be prevented."

The Committee adjourned the hearing until next Saturday at 11 A. M., in Part II., of the Superior Court.

THOSE SING SING LOCKS.

Prisons Committee Investigating the Contract.

ators Kilburn and Raines and Asblyman Cutler, of the Joint Commit ee on Prisons, are in the city to-day investigating a contract for putting new locks on the cells at Sing Sing Prison, which was given out in July,

prison, which was given out in July, 1862.

The contract was given by Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop to John Delehanty, a brother-in-law of United States Senator Murphy, and the sen of ex-Superintendent of Fublic Suidings Delehanty.

The amount allowed for putting on 800 locks was \$14,700. Senator Kilburn said this morning that the amount was remarkably large. He had ascertained, he said, that the contract for the work of putting on the levers and locks was sublet to Valentine, Cook & Son, of 212 East Thirty-seventh street, for \$1,575.

The Tale locks were furnished by another firm, and we are to ascertain today, we expect, what they cost Mr. Delehanty," said the Senator.

"We are Informed that they are worth about & aplece, making \$4,800 for the blocks. This, with the \$3,575 paid Cook & Son, seems to have been Delehanty's only outlay, which would leave him a very good profit.

"Of course, the contract was given in a legitimate menner, and we are investigating it simply because it seems simms that a politician should be given the contract for doing such work."

MRS. MURPHY ALL RIGHT.

She Did Not Write the Note to Judge Giegerich.

David: N. Carvalho, the expert on nerves and muscles and vigor and vitality and or of company of the court of Company of the court of Company of Pleas, that in his opinion Mrs.

Hood's Sarsapari gnes K. Murphy-Mulligan did not write be letter offering to pay the Judge for

nt excises and imposts.

He also dwelt upon the question of representation and taxation, which was, he said, a foremost one when the Constitution was adopted.

He then took up the question of the tax upon rents, and in so doing discussed at considerable length the question of direct taxes as considered at the time of the framing of the Constitution.

could get the commission of the colonies and or direct framework of the commission of the colonies and or direct framework of the colonies and the colonies and the colonie

saying that the Court had reached the conclusion that the tax on rents was invalid. The Caief Justice then took up the question of the taxation of municipal and State bonds.

On the point raised as to the taxation of incomes derived from State, county and municipal bonds, his argument was less exhaustive, but rested on the contention that such a tax tended to hamper and restrict essential factors of the nation in their power to raise revenue and funds for the welfare of the comper and restrict essential factors of the nation in their power to raise revenue and funds for the welfare of the community as a whole. Such a tax was therefore apposed to the spirit of the Constitution.

Finally the Chief Justice stated that on the two points referred a majority of the court had declared the law uncensurational, but that on the seneral validity of the law the court was evenly divided, thus affirming the action of the lower court.

court.

Justice Field then followed in an opin-ion in which he stated his reasons for holding the whole law unconstitutional.

JUSTICE WHITE'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, April 8.-Justice White, the junior associate of the bench, followed in an opinion sustaining the ectstitutionality of the whole law. It was a remarkable presentation, and was ever, it was considered a dangerous sub-listened to with profound attention, not ject to handle, and very little was said merely by the audience, but by the about its possible imposition in the event Court itself. Justice Harlan leaned forward and watched the Louisiana jurist

from beginning to end. Justice White spoke more as though

Justice White spoke more as though he were addressing the Senate than delivering an opinion from the highest tribunal in the world.

The Court, he said in declaring the law unconstitutional on two points had reversed an unbroken line of precedence established since the foundation of the Government.

In the first place, it was unnecessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the law in the case under consideration, it had been held from the first that the Government could not be enjoined fromy the collection of revenue, and thian had been attempted.

Moreover a third party had been compelled to intervene to defeat the law. The authorities not only of law, but of the Supreme Court itself, had been clearly, plainly and explicitly against the position assumed here to-day as to the nature of the tax in question.

It had been invariably decided that a tax on incomes was not a direct tax.

When election day had passed, however, the knowledge that contemplated radical reduction in the tariff would cause a large decrease in the revenue of the country brought the subject of an income tax again prominently to the front. It opened up a wide discussion and during the year which followed the general election, and up to the time when the present Congress held its first session, there appeared a flood of argument for and against the proposed measure in the newspaper prominents to the newspaper press and other periodicals throughout the country.

Consideration of the BMI.

Just before the assembling of Congress in December, 1893, the Committee of Ways and Means, which had been appointed at the extra silver session in



which there is no escaps. How essential, then are health and strength, and yet with how many women these are altogether lacking. They are tired all the time, hardly able to drag through the day and unable to sleep at night. In this condition the system will soon break down.

INCOME TAX SUSTAINED.

(Continued from First Page.)

That its provisions are not uniform introughout the United States and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of the tax wherever found, and in that it provides exemptions in favor of individuals and copparations having similar income derived from like property and values, and provides in violations of section s of article 1 of the Constitution.

3. That the act provides no exemption of the max upon incomes derived it in the stocks and bonds of States of the United States and counties and municipalities in the United States and counties and municipalities. He then took up the constitutional points involved, dwelling upon the fact that the Constitution required the apportance of the Constitution o

Field's opinion was a presentation of the opposition to the constitutionality of the whole law not merely beause in certain features he held, it was a direct tax, but because it was class

HISTORY OF THE INCOME TAX.

in the Campaign of '92. proposal to levy an income tax vas first brought to public attention "The World" more than ten years It was first seriously debated in cress during the Presidential campaign of 1892. Before the election, how-From the start The World was a per

sistent advocate of the tax. When election day had passed, how-ever, the knowledge that contemplated

August, with Congressman Wilson as its came known that an Income Tax bill

The Wilson Tariff bill was then being prepared, and the income tax was proseel as the only means of counteracting poed as the only means of counteracting the effect of the decrease in the revenue, which it was seen would be sure to fol-low a reduction of the tariff. The first official statement on the sub-ject of the income tax was made by President Cleveland in his message to Congress on Dec. 4, 1833, when, in speak-ing of the prospective reduction in the tariff duties, he said:

Cleveland's Message.

Cleveland's Message.

'The Committee (Ways and Means), after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff is hedule, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. The new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without matavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

I will be seen that President Cleveliand touched the subject very lightly, it was known at that time that Chairman Wilson was opposed to an income tax, and about that time he expressed his objections to the measure in an article which appeared in the North American Review, and in which he discussed the subject at considerable length.

He finally was brought to favor it, however, though there was a deal of trouble in the Ways and Means Committee, it is said, before it was decided in what manner the income tax provision should be introduced. It was

Is the Only

Is the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill the Is the Mande of Themsee, offered want into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill the Is the Is the Is the Is the Only

Is the House

Is the Only

Is the House

Is the Only

Is the Internal Revenue Amendment.

The Federal power of the taxation, save on exports, was unlimited. In only one matter was it even given direction.

In the case of direct taxes it is to be apportioned among the States in proportion to population.

The only direct taxes have been repeatedly declared to be capitation taxes and taxes on lands, as such; the tax on carriages was decided to be not a direct tax. Then how can it be held that a tax on rents is a direct tax?

All wealth springs from land at its inception. If the genesis of wealth is to be traced it will all come back to land and labor. If then a tax on rents is a Bourke Cockran opposed the bill abily.

Gockran's Famous Speech.

Hourke Cockran opposed the bill ably, but his speech was coldly received by his Democratic colleagues. He feit this keenly and he branched off into an attack on the civil service laws, which diversion warmed up the Democrats, and they applicated him warmly, but straightway got cold again when Mr. Cockran returned to the question of the income tax. He was takking sense and not sophistry, and perhaps for this reason what he said found so little favor with his Democratic colleagues.

On the afternoon of the last day before the passage of the bill, Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va., offered an ameniment to the income tax section of the Tariff bill, excluding from its operation charitable institutions, incorporations, and organizations doing business in the States not for profit.

Its Final Passage.

Ita Final Passage.

The Wilson bill, with the Income tax clause, finally passed the House by a vote of 294 to 140. Brilliant speeches of opposition and indomement were made by Reed, Wilson, Crisp and others.

In the Senate the income tax feature aroused hot discussion. Its chief opponent was Senator Hill. After being under almost constant consideration in the Benate from Feb. 2, 1894, until June 30, the Revenue bill with the income tax provision annexed was passed by a vote of 38 to 34. The vote was taken after one of the most exciting and trying sessions of the Senate which had ever been he'd. It had lasted continuously for more than twelve hours.

Senators Allen and Kyle, the Populists, voted for the bill. Senators Hill and Peffer, the Kansas Populist, voted with the Republicans. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

Made Law Without Approval.

President Cleveland would neither sign

Made Law Without Approval.

President Cleveland would neither sign nor veto the Tariff bill with the income tax and other accompaniments, and it became a law according to the statute without his approval, after midnight on Aug. 27 last.

When Congress reassembled in December, 1894, an urgency deficiency bill, which contained a provision for the support of the income tax law, was not through on the 14th day of that month in a most expeditious manner.

Bourke Cockran offered an amendment to the appropriation bill cutting off the income tax money. He did this in order to obtain a record vote showing just what members and how many of them were in favor of the income tax. The vote showed 135 Democrats and 5 Popullists in favor of the tax and against Cockran's amendment, while twenty-nine Republicans voted for the New York Congressman's measure.

Teats of Constitutionality.

Tests of Constitutionality.

Tests of Constitutionality.

Just before Christmas the first steps were taken to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law in the Suoreme Court of the District of Columbia. The case was brought by John G. Moore of Moore & Schley, bankers and brokers, of this city. Another case was soon afterwards instituted for the same purpose by Louis H. Hyde in the United States Circuit Court in New York.

A third case to test the constitutionality of the law was brought by Charles rollock, agent of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

All these cases were argued before the United States Supreme Court receive, Among the distinguished counsel who appeared in the case were ex-Secate George F. Edmunds, Joseph H. Cheady, James C. Carter and Clarence Seward, while for the Government the case was argued by Attorney-General Olney and Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Whitney, his associates.

According to the provisions of the law the following incomes, profits, &c., are to-be included in the tax:

1. All incomes derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the United States the principal shi interest of which are by the law of their issuance earning from all Federal taxation.

2. Profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the part from himself in the time of the law of the process of the law of their issuance earning from all Federal taxation.

MUST HOUSE THEIR TRUCKS.

Truckmen's Association. Street-Cleaning Commissioner War to-day sent a letter to W. J. McDanat President of the New York Truckmen Association, in reply to one written behalf of the New York Truckmen behalf of the New York Truckmen Association, asking what action to Waring intended taking in reference keeping trucks in the city streets durit Sundays, holidays and Saturday aftenous and nights. Col. Waring says I would be sufficient annear the sam question say that I intend to execute the law seen it for the fact that an effort is new being unto get the Legislature to authorize the ribunkinen, not the poster dues who are dependent a truckinen, and the poster dues who are dependent at the control of the poster due and to obstruct the man of the street as a first part of the period of the control of the con

Here's the

IT MAKES PEOPLE WELL!

Paine's Celery Compound Is as Superior to the Ordinary Spring Medicine as the Diamond is Better than Cheap Glass.



dren, friends, all must suffer. With an impaired nervous system pure blood

equally trostworthy sources its unfailing power of building up the strength, reinvigorating the nerves, purifying the blood and making people well.

Paine's celery compound continues week after serious if COULDN'T SOUND STRONG.

the Mayor for Advice. committee from the Federation o Good Government Clubs called on the Mayor this afternoon to talk over with come per assisting, or shall be by fore or be used in a rate overtain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have a crued of been earned, such salary or other communitation shall be included in estimating the annual gainst profits or income of the person to when the same shall have been paid. him the Civil-Service system and the matter of partienn appointments,

Nevins, Preble Tucker, Prof. George M. Cumming, William Dutcher, Julius Blumberg and Arthur H. Ely. They prescrited a set of resolutions passed by the Federation of Good Government Clubs on April 2, in which the reform tites of civil service rules and partisanship are set forth at length. Prof. Cumming made a little speech about civil-service reform, and urged the Mayor to use his influence to extend the Civil-Service rules to the utmost legal limits. Mr. Nevins, who spoke on the subject of partisan appointments, declared that the Good Government Clubs as a whole were opposed to anything which savared of partisanship in filling municipal offices. Mr. Ely asked that the Mayor break.

Col. Waring Gives His Views to the

o-day sent a letter to W. J. McDanatt nd to shatruct the use of the street as a tracellar speciars as a outlook, and as a channel for seveneent of air. The Bhard of Addresses townmended this. But it can hardly because it would be a most flagrant increases legislation.

I cast my lot with the people, and I shall I can personally and officially to heatry can their full rights.

Peddler with washingpowder. "Prizes, too, for any woman brave enough to use it. Recklessthat's

it seem cheaper to buy these trifling "prizes" for yourself. An effort will be made, it is given out,

whose picture is given above:

"I was advised by a friend to try Paine's extendings of hercous exhed by the use of the smallest as well as of the smallest as well as of thave women who, but prefer to work, their duttles by prompt take the reduction on pound, whenever the work on pound, whenever the work of pring remedy to-day if the work of pring remedy to-day if the work of the work of

Starts You Housekeeping.

The committee consisted of J. H. C. Nevins, Preble Tucker, Prof. George M. 3, 4 and 5 ROOM FLATS

AND MAKE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Lamps, Clocks, Pictures, Curtains, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, &c.

1313 to 1315 Third Ave., bet. 75th and 76th Sts.

Building Inspector Contends that It Is Not Explicit.

of partisanship in many decays.

Mr. Ely asked that the Mayor break through his rule of reserve and communicate to the Legislature his views on the Police bills.

The Mayor listened attentively to all the Committee had to say, and then thanked the gentlemen, but said pathing which would lead them to think that he either agreed or disagreed with them. ENGLEHARD WILL STAY. Judge Bookstaver Declines to Re Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, denied the application of Annie Livingston, Florence McKenna and Jennie McKenna for the removal of Englehard was accused of exceeding his authority in sending a man to a bearding-house kept by Mrs. Nellie Cut-ting to restrain Mrs. Livingston and the Mrsses McKenna from taking away their baggage.

PLATT MEN VINDICTIVE.

they Want Mayor Strong to Re

move the City Marshal.

he Eleventh District Civil Court.

move Secretary Lee Phillips. The most recent effort of the Platt allies to discredit Mayor Strong's admitiee, it is said, before it was decided in what manner the income tax provision should be introduced. It was finally decided to make it a separate by the use of Hood's Sarsaparitia before it is too lists. This great medicine is exactly what over worked women need. It makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, gives strength to the here worked women need. It was laid before the United to the full text of the United by the use of Hood's Sarsaparitia before it is too lists of scheming to keep it lied up in ferror washing-powders can mittee on Jan. 22. 1884. There was hole system. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The full text of the United up to the come Tax bill was laid before the Come Tax bill ministration is an attack on Secretary

\$1.00 PER WEEK

WE FURNISH COMPLETE FOR \$75, \$95 and \$115,

THE ORMSBY INDICTMENT. | TOWING A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Lawyer Abraham Levy, before Re-corder Goff, in Part I, of the Court of General Sessions, this morning entered a demurrer to the indictment against He reports that on April 3, in latitude a demurrer to the indictment against Building Inspector Timothy J. Ormsby, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Orchard street disaster.

The demurrer is made upon the ground that the indictment does not fully set out the particulars of the alleged of fense and is not sufficiently explicit to enable the defendant to prepare his defense therefrom. The indictment does not state that he was the Building Inspector of that district and gives no facts.

Lawyer Levy will argue next Wedness. facts.

Lawyer Levy will argue next Wednesday on the demurrer that the indictment simply states a conclusion and is therefore imperfect and insufficient.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

For Furnishings of the New Crim inal Court-House. The Sinking F and Commissioners to

engaged in taking a tow line to the ship. The Arno was lying well over to starboard, had foretopsail and staysail set, foresail, main and mizzentop sail blown away, and all other sails furled on the yards. Neither of these vessels showed flags or any other signal. The Merrimac apparently not requiring any assistance, the Spaarndam proceeded on her voyage to this port.

The Arno was sighted by Capt. Dutt-a, of the Cunard line steamer Umbria, on Wednesday, April 3, in mid-ocean. The steamer which he reported standing by the derelict was the Merrimac. Should the weather prove favorable Capt. Morgan will have no difficulty in towing his valuable prize into the nearest channel port. pleting and furnishing the new Criminal ourt-House as follows:

Regina Kronman Home Again. Regins Kronman, the pretty Grand Jury witness, who disappeared from her home, 120 East Houston street. April 5, returned yesterday afternoon, the will not may where her week it was recorded that the head from returning the fact liberty of mon them the fact feetiled against. The feast of the Pamorer which will be ob-served by all orthodox Hobrews, begins to-night at masset. The massers lasts cited days, during which time are instrumed layer many he made proving an instrumed layer made from the first parties.

The Merrimac Has the Steamer Arno

in Charge.

To-Night the Passover Bogins.

A BARGAIN

6x9 ft., at \$5.25.

MENT OF THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS IN ALL SIZES, PATTERNS AND COLORS. IMPORTERS ARE ANXIOUS TO FIND WHEN THEIR MONEY RUNS SHORT; WE HELP THEM, NO MATTER HOW BIG THE LOTS, IP QUALITY IS RIGHT. THAT IS WHY WE GIVE SO MANY CHANCES TO GET GOODS AT HALF

COME AND EXAMINE THEM THIS DAT. The Furniture Department complete an

CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & 104, 106 and 108 West 14 th St.

Meeting in Honolulu Under the Auspices of the American League. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 .- Advices

pany S.165, the company S.165, electric system of Lock Company, S.165, electric system of ter and Lock Company, S.165, electric system of ter and Iron work, Andrew Galbraith, S.160, clocks, the Howard Wutch and Cock Company, S.76.

Moke Murray to Be Tried Thursday Lawyer T. D. Kenesson, partner of Lawyer T. D. Kenesson, partner of Lawyer Frank Mass, of the Parkhurst Society, tried this morning to have the trial of George Murray, altas morning to have the trial of George Murray, altas and Third avenus last evening, when McAvoy, Moke' Murray for grand limit for the Court of General Sessions. that he had not had time to prepare a defense. There are two indictments against "Moke' Murray for grand larveny.

Regina Kromman Home Again.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10c and 25c Get the book at your druggist's

B. Altmana Co

IN THEIR

Colored Skirt Department

Are showing an uncommonly as tractive selection in

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

SKIRTS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

including Fancy Silks, Satin de Chine, Pon gee, Seersucker, Sateen, Gray an Black Mohair, etc.

And for to-morrow, Tuesday Extra Offerings in Striped Silk Skirts

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

at \$ 5.45 and 6.25

B. Altmana Co

Full Spring Opening MILLINERY DEPT.

Comprising a choice collection

of Trimmed Hats, Toques and

Bonnets, for early Spring and Easter wear, at 7.00, 9.50, 12.00

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

(18th Street station Elevated road.)

ESTON DERTHWA 1807

RUGS. RUGS. For Tuesday, April 9th.

in Japanese Rugs of best make,

OUR STOCK CONTAINS THE BEST ASSORT WE ARE THE OUTLET ALL MAKERS AND

NEAR 6T AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pullon St.

THEY WANT ANNEXATION.

March 20, received this morning are as "The most important event of the past week was a mass-meeting of annexationists under the auspices of the American League. C. B. Wilson, the ex-Queen's agent, and C. L. Hopkins, a so-

and go by it.